ING QUESTION

Concluded Arguments murrer in the Smurthwaite Case.

MORSE TOOK ER UNDER ADVISEMENT

's Counsel Urged That estraining Order Be Granted.

c. W. Morse continued the arguments yesterday in the ebt by Don Carlos W. Musser arles A Smurthwaite against presidency of the Mormon and Joseph F. Smith, as trustee of the tithing fund, to have estrained from applying the any other than church pur-

court convened at 9:30 Judge ne, for the plaintiffs, resumed ment at the point he discon-be previous day. He opened by the remainder of the brief he ight to go outside and engage the various points as he pro-The brief was as follows:

Judge Zane's Brief.

Judge Zane's Brief.

Nemon Church vs. United States.
Mr. James C. Broadhead and Mr.
S. Richards, attorneys for the
said in their brief: "The one
using feature of this corporathat being a corporation founded
figus and charitable purposes, it
of founded for the profit of the
slaws but for the administration
rishs trusts." And to the same
see the statements of Mr. JoMcDonald and Mr. John M.
slee attorneys for the plaintiffs
brief in the same case.
In the same case the Supreme
of the United States said, in its
in deed it is impliedly and
by the corporation itself in its
to the bill in this case that the
charities exists in Utah, for it
of says that it was at the time
smities exists in Utah, for it
of says that it was at the time
smitien and ever since has been
fill is a corporation or associaraligious and charitable uses.
And the intervenors or
prition says: That the said
of Jesus Christ of Latter-day
is and for many years last past,
a voluntary religious society
cation, organized and existing in
ratiory of Utah for religious and
the purposes." And in the
States vs. Church, supra. Mr.
H. Dickson, ettorney for the
methors were made upon the
minding that the same were to be
it the religious and charitable
to purposes of said church by or
the direction of the president or
of said church and his two coun"Since the dissolution of
foration its members have existvoluntary religious association
is the Church of Jesus Christ of
any Saints."

Is list named case the court
is its opinion, at page 344.

by Saints."
ta last named case the the last named case the court in its opinion, at page 344. Spears from the evidence before at the contributions to the fund inversy were made with the sading that they should be apple church purposes, but that it timal with the first presidency the object, and if to more than one suput to each " that it is vested in a trustee selected court " to be devoted exity to the support and aid of the the church and to the building maining of its houses of worship."

VIL surthership: in order to pass upor are as well as those of its mem-beth the law of corporations and of co-partnerships are to be re-to in the absence of statutory sus, the choice being determined



at Pimples and Blackheads, Rough, Oily Complexions, smear the face with Cuti-Ointment, the great Skin but do not rub. Wash off itment in five minutes with oura Scap and hot water, and freely for some minutes. at morning and evening. At times use Cuticura Soap for

of the face as often as agree-No other Skin Soap so pure, et, so speedily effective.

where property is held in trust for the benefit of a particular religious denomination, the dissolution of the legal corporation can in no wise affect the trust so long as the religious denomination has an existence—for it is to it and not to the corporators, that the use belongs.

Calkins et al. vs. Chency et al., 92 Illinois, p. 477.

When a corporation is not organized to purchase land as in the religious and educational corporation, etc.. The purchase of land not needed in its business for the mere purpose of holding and selling it again, is ultra bires. Nor can such a corporation purchase for any other purpose that does not tend directly to carry out its own legitimate objects."

7 American & Eng. Ency. of Law. p. 718.

In the absence of express charter or statutory limitations a corporation is limited. By the rule that it cannot acquire property for a purpose foreign to the object for which it was created."

Id. p. 719.

"It is well settled that no majority, however large, can lawfully engage the firm against the will of even one dissenting partner in matters which it was never intended that the firm should concern itself. Thus the majority cannot alter the principle upon which profits are to be dealt with, nor engage the firm in a different business, nor generally make any change in matters provided for by the articles of partner-ship." ship."
22 Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law, pp. 129

What the Courts Say.

In his argument on the brief, Judge Lane said: "The highest court of the erritory, the Supreme court of the United States and Congress have all declared in unmistakable terms that this tithing and these funds are held for church purposes, and the courts, when they finally came to dispose of it, after excluding polygamy, held that this association, disincorporated as it had been, held this tithing and property for church purposes; and in the last decree that was made it limited it to charitable purposes, to the building and repairing of churches, tabernacies and other church purposes, and it was done under a complaint that was much Congress, in order to carry out the suggestions of the courts, also limited to the same purposes, how much to temples, how much to meeting houses, tabernacles and missionaries, but they rich and some poor, taking this amount in general business. The idea of church authorities collecting 19 per cent of the earnings of their membership, some rich and some poor ,taking this amount and engaging in business, was there ever such a spectacle presented in any civilized country? Here are men that are tithed, and if they don't pay their tithing they know where they stand, under the belief that that church has the right theory, if you please to call it, of religion, that their's is the right way in which to serve the Infinite God, believing that and making use of that principle or belief in the human soul, collecting money, if you please, for salt works, for sugar factories and for drug store and the sale of liquor, for places of amusement and engaging in business of all kinds—the idea of col-lecting tithing for that purpose! It may be that this may be put off for the present, but there will be a reckoning This church cannot go on hereafter. this way; it must come within the limits that govern other churches in other

Traffics Under Guise of Religion.

"Corporations are always limited to ertain objects and purposes and that purpose the business of the cor-poration must yield. Take it, for in-stance, in the case of partnership. Among the thousands of decisions that have been rendered enjoining members in a partnership from transcending their powers and holding them to the purpose of the partnership, you apply either. By analogy the principles of corporation or partnership may be ap-plied to this church and it is limited to church purposes and no other. Here is an association under the guise of is an association, and the soft business, all kinds of speculation, all kinds of trade and traffic. Taking that priniple that you may in determining the

powers of the duties of this trustee, you may consider the rules that apply to corporations and the rules that apply to partnership as it may seem most appropriate, they are still limited.
"My friend won't dispute that the church is really an association; but he says that notwithstanding it is a religious association, it may go outside and engage in other purposes than religious. A corporation may be dissolved. engage in other purpose in lous. A corporation may be dissolved, a church survives, the membership survives and they still are co-operating to carry out the purpose of that church in worshiping according to its doctrine in worshiping according to the doctrine. and disseminating its principles in all

ands. Mr. Richards Is Captious.

"Mr. Rchards has pointed out many as I think, captious objections. He cavils a great deal at this complaint caylis a great deal at this complaint because it hasn't got this in it or that in it, because it don't say this or it don't say that. It seems to be an effort to prevent an answer in this case. In this complaint these facts are well alleged. It is true that it calls Joseph F. Smith a trustee. In pleading, whenever you state a fact you have the right to state any intent or purpose that characterizes that fact. He was regularly appointed. Of course it is not neces-sary to allege that he was appointed at sary to allege that he was appointed at any particular meeting or any particular time. The fact that he is the trustee of the church is admitted because it is alleged. Even in criminal cases a fact is alleged with the intent and when you come to civil cases you attach when you come to civil cases you state when you come to civil cases you state the fact that a person acquired a piece of land, but with it you have a right to say that he acquired as trustee and the purpose of it shall be to benefit the beneficiary.

Must Tell the Truth.

"I think that all his objections to these statements, all what he terms conclusions, because we have stated that Joseph F. Smith is trustee, be-cause the facts that we state show that he has acted as trustee it has cause the facts that we state show that he has acted as trustee—it has been determined by the highest courts that a trustee in trust holds the property for the benefit of the estate, are captious. My friend, in conclusion, seems to be shielding himself behind a cloud of captious objections, many of them, as I think, frivolous. His clients stand behind him and they are as mute as the harp that hung on Tara's wall. stand behind him and they are as mute as the harp that hung on Tara's wall. They say nothing and don't propose to say anything We'll just stand back behind these captious objections. I in-sist that the facts stated are sufficient sist that the lacts stated are sumcent to require them to answer; that they should answer, and then the doors will be thrown open and the evidence will be taken, the doors of all these facts be taken, the doors of all these facts as it were before, when the church case came up and went to the Supreme court. They examined the leaders as to the purposes of the church. All of this will come in then on the hearing, but now we insist that this church or its trustee shall answer. There is nothing in this wide world that is more sa.

by the nature of the feature under consideration."

Ostrem vs. Greene, 161 N. Y., pp. 367 it up and say we won't disclose, and they can tell the truth and answer this complaint."

Mr. Richards Takes a Hand.

Replying to the argument, E. S. Richards stated: "It was said by counsel that we are trying to prevent an answer and that we shield ourselves behind a cloud of technicalities. I just want to disclaim any such intention. He says all the conclusions that are conclusions of law and not statements of fast are all light that conclusions of law and not statements of fact are all right, that it was all captious. We have not got to state when Joseph F. Smith was appointed. We are not objecting to that, but we are objecting to allegations of this character that the trustee can do this thing lawfully and it is a violation of thing lawfully and it is a violation of

his trust to do something else.
"We have nothing to answer. Counsel says that the purpose of this action is to get an injunction against the trustees of the church, to enjoin them from misapplying the funds of the church. He says they are violating the trust and must be enjoined. What is the trust that they are violating? Your honor has held that a trust must be alleged that the terms of this trust. be alleged, that the terms of this trust must be shown, that the court could not determine that there was a viola-tion of the trust until the court found out what the terms of the trust were."

Wants Rule of the Church. Taking up the question of the pay-ment of tithes, Mr. Richards con-

"If the law or rule of the church is shown under which these contributions have been made, then the court might presume that the contributions had been made for the purpose stated in the law or the rule of the church. That would seem to be a very simple matter. Coun-sel says the church has not made any rules as to the manner in which the fund should be disposed of, or the pur-pose for which it shall be used, but these contributions are required according to a doctrine or rule of the church. What is that doctrine or rule? That is the thing your honor pointed out. It does not appear here. If it did appear it might be shown what the purposes were for which these contributions were made.

Nothing to Answer.

made.

"What is this case as we have it today? The complaint simply alleges this. When you come to throw out all these conclusions as to what is lawful and unlawful, contrary to public policy, and come right down to the facts, we have this. That according to a doctrine and rule of the church the members are required to pay one-tenth of their gains and incomes, and that they have so paid these to the bishops, who, in turn, paid them to the presiding bishop, and thus they reached the trustee, and that he has invested some of these contributions in schools, sugar companies, banks, and because the trustee has made those investments this court is to find that there be been a violation of the trust. I sumit, if your honor please, that there would be absolutely no justification on the part of the court to ask us to answer any such a thing as that, for there is nothing in it to answer. there is nothing in it to answer. Question of Public Policy.

Then counsel says it is against public policy. There is no allegation in this complaint that there has been any investment made in violation of any law of this State or that any of the trustees have ever appropriated one dollar to their own individual use. No such claim is made. They have simply invested in these stocks, and that is not contrary to public policy and a violation of the trust. If it is contrary to public policy what law or statute is it against? He cites a statute providing for corporations or associations not for pecuniary profit, and he cays that makes it against nublic policy. says that makes it against public policy. Because the Legislature has pro-vided that associations desiring to in-Because the Legislature has procorporate not for pecuniary profit may orporate in a certain way, therefore it is against public policy for a non-incorporated association to purchase stock in any mercantile or banking in-stitutions. Suppose a secret society— Odd Fellows or Masons—having money on hand and desiring to obtain the best interest that they could, was to invest in the stocks of some of these banks, that it would be contrary to public policy because that association might incorporate not for pecuniary purposes? The church is not incorpurposes: The church is not incorporated, but because it would be possible under that statute to incorporate it is against public policy. It seems to me that that borders very closely on the absurd, and it is not worth serious discussion."

discussion. Judge Zane-May I ask a question? Do you consider these tithes and these donations received as an endowment for the church to be held for the endowment of schools?

Mr. Richards—Judge, we are trying

Mr. Richards—Judge, we are trying to get you to show just what the character of these donations or contributions are. I am not here to say what these contributions are; when the time comes we will answer. But we want to know the terms of the trust and the terms of the violation of the

Judge Zane-The point I wanted to Judge Zane—The point I wanted to make is, do you hold that it is held as an endowment for a school. Schools can be endowed and the trustee may invest that endowment for the purpose of preserving the fund in the meantime and make it productive? But it is not

Mr. Richards—You may treat this in the nature of an endowment. I don't care how you treat it, but I want to be shown the violation of the trust, be shown the violation of the trust, and until you do that we are not required to answer. And we are not standing behind any cloud of trivialities or technicalities. We are standing on our rights. We are not asking anything that other people would not ask, and it is an insinuation and imputation not worthy of the judge to do so. Show us the complaint we have to answer and we will answer.

and we will answer.
In conclusion Mr. Richards contended
that the investment of the funds of the
church in the business concerns enumerated was not a violation of public policy and was not a violation of the terms of the trust, although they did not know what the trust was.

Judge Morse announced that he would
take the matter under advisement.

Blue Book (Society Directory.)

The second revised edition of R. L. Polk & Co.'s Salt Lake City Blue Book is now in course of publication. Will contain over \$500 selected names of Salt Lake City's prominent families. Arranged alphabetically and also arranged by streets and numbers. A reliable and up-to-date Shopping Guide will also be included in the work. Indispensable for merchants and others desiring a list of the leading citizens. Circulates in the best families. Handsomely printed and bound. A social somely printed and bound. A social and household convenience. A business necessity. Price \$3.00. Advertising rates on application.

W. P. COOPER, Sec'y and Mgr. 617-620 Dooly Bldg.

Painting the Lily.

We have now a charming assortment of the latest costumes, blouses, milli-nery, etc., all straight from Paris, with a touch of Australian smartness added. -Melbourne Argus,

TO BE CANDIDATE

Twice-Defeated Candidate Expresses His Views on the Political Situation.

WASHINGTON, July * 7.-Former United States Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, who was chairman of the Democratic national committee when William J. Bryan made his campaign for the Presidency in 1896 and 1900, has received a letter from Mr. Bryan, in which he announces that he will accept the nomination for President for the third time if it is tendered to him. The letter is dated June 18 at Stockholm,

and is as follows:
"I have been watching political developments and have noted with grativelopments and have noted with gratification the vindication of Democratic
principles. You have correctly stated
my position. As I wrote to Col. Wetmore, I shall do nothing to secure another nonlination and do not want it
unless the conditions seem to demand
it. I may add that I enjoy the freedom
of private life and feel that I can do of private life and feel that I can do some good without holding any office.

Willing to Make Race.

"There are, however, certain re-forms which I would like very much to see accomplished and to assist in the accomplishment of these reforms I am willing to become the party candi-date again if, when the time for nomination arrives, the advocates of reform are in control of the party and think that my candidacy will give the best assurances of victory. If some one else seems more available, I shall be even better pleased. "I need not assure you that I am

more interested in seeing our princi-ples triumphant than I am in the personnel of the ticket.

"The country needs to have Jeffer-sonian Democracy applied to all the departments of the Government, State and National, and I am content to help make this application. Yours truly,
"W. J. BRYAN."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Changes in Salt Lake Soll Entered of

Record Helen Boyce to George A. Boyce, warranty deed to 25.052 acres of section 8, township 2 south. range I cast nion Pacific Railroad company to Oregon Short Line Railroad 4.000

to Oregon Short Line Railroad company warranty deed to part of lots 7 and 8, block 92, plat A. Houston Real Estate investment company to H. M. Backmen, warranty deed to 15x10 feet southwest from 85 feet west of the northeast corner of lot 8, block 17, plat B. R. K. Hardy to Samuel Brinton, warranty deed to lot 22, block 8, Irving park Annie E. Meredith to G. S. Higson, warranty deed to part of lot 4, block 65, plat D. Alfred Lindgreen to D. A. Bunker, warranty deed to part of the surface Commonwealth, Blingham 200 1.500 lizabeth E. Boyce to J. W.

700

Base H. Boyce to J. W. Boyce warranty deed to acres of section 8, township 2 south, range 1 sast. H. Young to Martha H. Stanford, warranty deed to lots 28 and 28 block 1, Liberty park plat B. Harper, warranty deed to 8 Harper, warranty deed to 8 section 10 township 2 500

Jens M. Fledgrass to Charles Harper, warranty deed to 8 acres section 19, township 2 couth, range 1 cast.

Eli Gregson to Seraph Y. White, warranty deed to part of lot 14, block 33, 10-acre A John Napper to N. M. Hamilton, warranty deed to 165x56 feet southeast from 2½ rods east of the northwest corner of lot 7, block 14, plat A Maude L. Browne to Maggie O'Brien, warranty deed to lots 1 and 20 to 22, black 2. Maryland subdivision

C. P. Nielson to Mary B. Spencer, warranty deed to 14 acres of section 29, township 1 south range 2 west 1,500

1.000

warranty deed to 14 acres of section 29, township 1 south, range 2 west.

M. H. Walker to Fred Lionberg, warranty deed to lots 17 and 18, block I. Glenn subdivision William W. Sanders to Niels Christensen, quit claim deed to section 26, township 2 south, range 1 cast.

C. L. Rood to W. P. Kiser et al. quit claim deed to part of block 31, plat F.
Mary Olson to Alfred Lindgreen, quit claim deed to part of the surface of the Commonwealth. Bingham
Margaret M. Boyce et al. to J. W. Boyce, quit claim deed to part of section 8, township 2 south, range 1 cast.

Grace B. Neff et al. to John W. Boyce, quit claim deed to part of section 8, township 2 south, range 1 east.

M. E. Neilson to Sarah T. Mansfield, quit claim deed to part of lots 22 to 25, block 4, Paradise addition.

Salt Lake county to C. E. Place, quit claim deed to section 13 township 1 north, range 1 west.

Nathan Tanner, Sr., et al. to F. C. Howe, quit claim deed to part of section 16, township 2 south, range 1 cast.

United States of America to Niagara Mining & Smelting company, patent to Lady Franklin lode. West Mountain

ALMOST AS GOOD AS NEW

An Old, Old Joke That Fades Not With Time's Hard Usage.

With Time's Hard Usage.

The following interesting and amusing anecdote has just been reported from the National capital, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

"John R. McLean, proprietor and editor of the Washington Post, was sitting in his office last night when a reporter came in to see him. The new reporter was new, for sure.

"Now Mac.' he said, 'I don't think we should do this." "See here, my boy, expostulated McLean, 'don't call me Mac. That is entirely too formal. Call me Johnny." It really has not changed much in the last twenty-five years. Time has dealt kindly with it. The main features of it have been preserved intact, notwithstanding the numerous revisions which it has undergone—a fact which speaks volumes for the reverence which the average American story-teller entertains for the central figure in a really good story.

If it were just an average story, the

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

Drs. Shores and Shores New Treatment for the quick cure of Catarrhal diseases has, by its own Merits, convinced the Doctors that it is beyond question the Medical Discovery of the age, and to PROVE IT to the afflicted Drs. Shores will give to all sufferers from Catarrhal Diseases, who apply at their offices in person, ONE FULL TREATMENT FREE.

This special offer not only applies to CATARRH, but to DEAFNESS, HAY FEVER, ASTHMA AND LUNG TROUBLES. Drs. Shores desire that every sufferer in Salt Lake City and vicinity call and test for themselves the merits of this New and Wonderful Treatment.

They will give all who apply in person ONE TREATMENT FREE AS A TEST. No obligation to continue the treatment of var a continue of the present of the person of

the treatment or pay a cent. ONE TREATMENT WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL

Let the "Doubting Thomas" come; let those who are Deaf, the Asthmatic—the sufferer from throat and lung troubles, the Catarrh victims and all who are discouraged and who have tried the old treatments without success. Drs. Shores say COME AND TEST FREE this wonderful treatment. ONE SINGLE TREATMENT WHAL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL and it is free—not as Charity, but to show the afflicted that it is a treatment that CURES AND CURES QUICKLY. Come and bring your friends.

The offer is made to all. After you have tested for yourself FREE the superior merits of this new treatment, then if you want to continue until cured, Drs. Shores will treat you for the low fee of One Dollar a treatment or Fifteen Dollars for a cure. It is no longer necessary to treat "by the mouth," for simple cases will be cared in a very few treatments—the old and Chronic cases may be cured for \$15. This is a grand opportunity for the afflicted—there are no strings to this offer—all who apply at Drs. Shores' offices during July will receive ONE TREATMENT FREE AS A TEST. Act today. Consultation and advice free for any disease—whether you take treatment or not. If you live out of town WRITE for symptom lists, and Drs. Shores will fully advise you and explain their HOME TREATMENT free.



DANGER SIGNALS

Aches and Pains Are the Danger Signals That You Are Sick and Mood Treatment.

Read the following symptoms over carefully, mark those you feel in your case, and send or bring them to Dra. Shores, and they will tell you free of charge whether or not you can be cured.

The Head and Throat-

The Head and Throst.

This form of catarrh is most common-resulting from neglected colds—quickly cured with little cost by Drs Shores' famous treatment. Its your nose stopped up?

Does your nose discharge?

Is your nose sore and tender?

Is there pain in front of head?

Do you hawk to clear the throst?

Is your throat dry in the morning?"
Do you sleep with your mouth

You can be easily cured now-don't let it run into complications. The Bronchial Tubes.

When catarrh of the head or broat is neglected or wrongfully ireated, it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and the bronchial tubes, and the lungs.

pipe into the bronchial tubes, and after a while attacks the lungs. Quickly cured with little cost by Drs. Shores' famous treatment.

"Have you a cough?"

"Have you pain in the side."

"Do you raise frothy materials?"

"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"

"Do you feel you are growing weaker?

Don't risk neglecting these warnings—stop the disease before it reaches the lungs.

Catarrh of the Bars.

Catarrh of the Ears.

Catarrh extends from the throat slong the eustachian tubes into the cars, causing partial or complete deafness Quickly cured with little most by Dr. Shores' famous treat-

mt.
"Is your hearing fafting?"
"Do your ears discharge."
"Is the wax drying in your ears?"
"Do you hear better some day
an others?"

"Is your hearing worze when you have a cold."

Don't neglect this until your hearing is irreparably destroyed. Drs. Shores can cure you.

HOME TREATMENT.

To properly administer this treatment at home, Drs. Shores have secured two kinds of instruments for use of their patients who cannot call at the office. One for cleansing and rendering the membrane antiseptic, and one for administering the curative oils direct to the diseased membranes. These two in-biruments are given FREE with each full course of treatment, and the entire course, including instru ments and medicines to complete a cure is \$15 only. Remember this does not mean "\$15 a month," but \$15 for a cure. There is no more "treating by the month" for Ca-tarrh, since this new discovery cures quickly and surely quickly and surely.

Ridney Disease

results in two ways, by taking cold and by overworking the kidneys in separating from the blood the catarrhal poisons which affect all or-Quickly cured with little cost by Dra. Shores' famous treatment. "Do your hands and feet swell?"

"Is it noticed more at night?" To there pain in the small of the

"Has the perspiration a bad odor?

"Is there puffinees under the eyes? "Do you have to get up often at night?"

"Is there a deposit in urine if left standing?" Don't neglect these signs and risk Bright's Disease killing you.

Cure It now. Liver Disease.

Liver Disease.

The liver is affected by Catarrhal poisons, extending from the stomach into the ducts of the liver. Quickly cured with little cost by Drs. Shores' famous treatment.

"Do you get dizzy?"

"Do you feel miserable?"

"Do you feel miserable?"

"Do you have hot flashes?"

Are your spirits low at times?"

Do you have rumbling in the boweis?"

These are the seven simple signs

These are the seven simple signs indicating disease of the liver. If you have any or all of them, seek Drs. Shores now and be cured.

Catarrh of the Stomach.

Catarrh of the Stomach.

Catarrh of the stomach is usually caused by swallowing poisonous mucus, which drops down from the head and throat at night. Quickly cured at little cost by Drs. Shores' famous treatment.

"Is there nausea?"

"Do you belch up gas?"

"Are you constituted?"

"Is your tongue coated?"

"Do you bloat up after eating?"

"Is there constant bad taste in the mouth?"

the mouth?"

Now is the time to be permanently cured. Drs. Shores are curing
hundreds every week.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR MEN.

Drs. Shores have a Special Department exclusively for the treatment and ure of all diseases of Men, whether caused by ignorance excess or contagion. You may consult Drs. Shores about the most delicate or embarrassing private troubles, with the assurance that you will be given honest advice and skilful treatment, and everything will be STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTAL. Young men who have been led astray by bad companions, middle-aged men who have gone to excesses—old men who find their vigor gone—the victim of Blood Poison—and all others who need the counsel and aid of expenses and aid of expenses are all others.

perienced and kindly physicians, are cordially invited to consult this de-partment and be advised FREE OF HARGE

So sure is the Cure under DRS. SHORES' MODERN METHODS IN all private diseases that you may arrange to pay the fee for a Cure in small weekly or monthly installments. as the cure progresses, or you may PAY WHEN CURED. No matter what your trouble is, or who has failed to cure you, consult these Master Spe-cialists, free of charge, and learn how you can yet be cured. CALL OR

WEAK MEN.

So-called Weakness in men is merely a symptom of chronic inflammation in the prostate gland, brought on by early dissipation or by the improper treatment of some contracted disease. A complete and radical cure is therefore, a question of restoring the prostate gland to its normal state, and this we accomplish promptly and completely without the use of internal remedies. Our treatment is a local one entirely. It is original and scientific, and has been proved absolutely effective by thousands of tests. We are convinced that by no other methods can full and permanent restoration of strength and vigor be accomplished. So-called "Weakness" in men is nerely a symptom of chronic inflam-

breathing, which the patient describes as wheezing. Hay Fever is a treacherous disease and yields quickly to the new treatment. Every sufferer from this insidious and deceptive disease should consult Drs. Shores & Shores at once.

If the patient lies on the side, the nasal passage which is uppermost becomes open, while the liquid collects in the parts below; or if the patient lies on the back and the flow passes to rear portion, causing a complete stoppage of the nasal passages. The fluids which escape from the nose are often irritating around the opening of the nose and lip, and very frequently give rise to irritation around the nose and lip and sometimes even result in eccema. The eyes become congested and the lips red and itching if the disease is allowed to run, an attack of asthma often sets in. The asthmatic symptoms are usually confined to the night time, although the waking hours are often characterized by shortness of breathing, which the patient describes as wheeling.

DR. G. W. SHORES

HAY FEVER

So many patients have applied to

ment lately who have been suffer-

know what their trouble was, that

plain the symptoms, effects and

treatment of Hay Fever, that all

In the beginning of an aztack of

sense of uneasiness about the na-

Hay Fever the patient experiences

sal passages, with a slight disposi-

sal passages, with a slight disposi-tion to sneeze. Gradually these symptoms increase, and often there is an intense ttehing of the nasal passage, with a profuse watery dis-charge, which necessitates the con-stant use of a handkerchief. In ag-gravated cases the discharge drips continually from the nose later the mucous membrane becomes so con-

continually from the nose later the mucous membrane becomes so congested that the secretions present a grayish color. The inflamed mucous membrane naturally causes more or less stenosis, or narrowing or closing of the nasal passages, which adds greatly to the discomfort of the sufferer, often times the nasal passages are entirely closed up.

up.
If the patient lies on the

ing from Hay Fever and did

Drs. Shores have decided

may tell it at a glance.

Shores and Shores for treat-

WE TREAT AND CURE. CATARRH-Deafness, Nose and Throat Troubles, Eye and Ear Dis-eases, Bronchial and Lung Troueases, Bronchisi and Lung Trou-bles, Asthma, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Bladder Troubles, Female Complaints, Chronic Dis-eases of Women and Children, Heart Diseases, Nervous Diseases, Chorea (St. Vitus' Dance), Rickets, Spinal Trouble, Skin Diseases, Sciatica and Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bowels, Piles, Fistula and Rectal Troubles, Gottre (or Big Neck), Blood Diseases, Tape Worm. Hay Fever, Hysteria, Epliepsy, In-somnia, etc., and all curable Nerv. ous, Private and Chronic Diseases.

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other original party to it of the credit due him. This can be done better, per-haps, by dividing the life of the John R. McLean story into periods: JOHN R. M'LEAN STORY-1895-1900.

JOHN R. M LEAN STORY-1881-1885. John R. McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, was sitting in his Cincinnati Enquirer, was sitting in his office yesterday morning when a "jour" printer whom he had met accidentally the night before walked in, slapped him on the shoulder, and said:
"How are you, Mac?"
Mr. McLean, who is quite a dignified gentleman, was at first disposed to order the intruder out of his presence, but his sense of humor asserted itself, and, turning to the "jour." he said:

turning to the "jour." he said:
"Please don't calf me Mac. It sounds
too formal. Always call me Johnny."

JOHN R. M'LEAN STORY-1885-1890. John R. McLean, proprietor and edi-tor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, was coming down to his office this merning when a carrier who had served his pa-

that we are not equals. Always call me Johnny."

JOHN R. M'LEAN STORY—1898-1900.
A good story is told on John R. McLean, the well-known editor and proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer.
As he walked into the business office
of his journal this evening the janitor
greeted him with.
"Hullo, Mac! Glad to see you."
"My man," said Mr. McLean, who is
fond of his joke, "you should not hold
me off at such a distance. It seems
gold to have you call me Mac. Call
me Johnny, if you really like me."
And now we have the version of the
period which brings us to date. It
must be particularly pleasing to Mr.
McLean to find this story looking so
well after all these years.

well after all these years. IN A POISON FACTORY

Workmen's Strong Desire to Taste Product of Their Labors.

wolumes for the reverence which the average American story-teller entertains for the central figure in a really good story.

If it were just an average story, the name of the central figure would have been changed, to meet local exigencies time and again, but, being a really good story, and one that still is enjoyed by those who heard it in 1851 for the first time, as well as by their children and grandchildren, the honor which prevails among a humor-loving people would not permit its separation from Mr. McLean.

However, it is interesting to note the slight alterations that have occurred in its construction, which are due, possibly, rather to defective memory than to any intentional effort to deprive the

among these strange fumes, to pick up health and strenfith."

health and strength.

In another clean, cool room the finished cyanide was stored. It looked like crystalized white sugar, good enough to eat.

"Good enough to eat," said the foremany gravely. Well, we have had men eat it. Four men committed suicide in that way. The fumes seem to create in our men a desire to taste the drug. They fight this desire, most of them, successfully, but they feel it, the same as workers in coffee plants want to chew the coffee beans, and some feel it so strongly as to succumb."

Worse'n Cassie.

The director of a Philadelphia bank not long ago spoke to his wife with reference to her bank account, which had been overdrawn. To his suggestion that the matter should be seen to at once, the wife replied that she would ire mediately adjust the difficulty. A day or two after that the husband inquired whether she had done what he

"Certainly," replied the wife. "I at-tended to that matter the very next morning after you first spoke to me about it. I sent to the bank my check for the amount I had overdrawn."— Pittsburg Press.

